

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 72.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2315.

GERMANS TO STUDY AMERICA

Officers Ordered To Report on Resources.

THE Doric brings to Hawaii en route to the Mainland a party of trained German officers whose business it will be to report to the Berlin War Office on the military resources of the United States.

Germany wants to know all about the United States from a military point of view, since soldiers of the Emperor served with Americans in the Orient, and for that purpose there will be a most thorough investigation made of those things which are not in the ordinary course of affairs brought to the attention of a military attaché. In addition to the investigation as to the resources of the country, the men who are booked to make the trip through it for the direct contact with the people, will carefully ascertain the thought of the German-American citizens, and the extent of their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

This is learned from responsible men who have been travelling in the Doric across the Pacific, and have come into contact with the party of German officers, who after service with the Imperial Germany Army in China, are now on the way home, travelling by way of America. The officers are not advertising their mission and without doubt will deny it. They say to their travelling acquaintances that they will spend a few weeks in their trip through the United States but in unguarded moments they have forgotten to pitch their smoking room conversation, which was carried on in their own tongue, so as to prevent their neighbors from being compelled to overhear their plans.

The members of this party of officers who have been in the service under Marshal von Waldersee, and who are now on their way to the United States are: Maj. Baron von Buttlar, Maj. Gerhard, Capt. Engel, Capt. Hintze, Capt. Graaf, Capt. Messing, Lieut. Jantzen, Lieut. von Lossow, Lieut. Nowack, Lieut. von der Sode, Lieut. von Bethmann, Lieut. Nigmann and Lieut. Poltzer. They would only say when approached that they were travelling for pleasure. The first named is the chief of the party.

The plan of operation, according to the conversation of the officers on board ship, was to separate when arrived in San Francisco, and thence proceed on their ways across the country by diverse routes. This would permit the observation of practically the entire country. The principal thing of course will be to estimate the feeling and loyalty of the host of German-Americans, who have by their shooting festivals and the preservation of other home customs kept in touch with the fatherland. For this purpose the officers have discussed with many of the Americans on shipboard, the question of the German citizens of America, and the centers of the greatest population of their race.

From association with the Americans the German officers have decided that the military feeling in the United States has changed and this will be another subject of their investigations. They said little when questioned as to them with whom they served in Pekin and Tien-tsin, but on one occasion a member of the party dropped the remark that Gen. Chaffee was abrupt, and probably was not the best type of American. It is supposed that this conclusion was formed after the commander of the forces of the United States had protested against the unrestrained looting by the German army.

It is understood by the Doric's passengers who have been interested in the mission of the German officers, that the results of their investigations will be embodied in a report to the war office of the Berlin Government, which will deal with the new America, and will be the first estimate made of the people of the country, by a corps of foreigners, since the Spanish-American war, and the entrance in a large way of the nation into the wider field of international activity.

Dunne Gets Instruction From Knox.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne yesterday received the letter of instruction from Attorney General Knox referring to the telegram in the case of Atherton vs. Wahiawa Sugar Co. Action in regard to the enforcement of the thousand acre clause in the Organic Act is left entirely to the discretion of the United States Attorney, the letter stating that as he is on the ground and well acquainted with the situation and the territorial laws, the matter can better be decided by him. What action will be taken by Mr. Dunne will not be known until after a conference with Mr. Baird today.

A LOCAL PROPHECY.



THE CLOSE OF THE INCIDENT.

JAPAN AND THE COFER CASE

The Chronicle's Comments on the Recent Local Quarantine Affair.

The resolutions of protest recently forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Washington, Mr. Takahira, by Japanese residents of Honolulu, who have asked his intervention with this government to put a check to the indignities to which their countrymen have been subjected at that port, appear to have much more serious justification than the single case complained of. At the Japanese consulate in this city it is stated that United States Quarantine Officer Dr. L. T. Cofer, in Honolulu, has made it his practice habitually to discriminate against all Japanese, and Chinese coming to that port, in his official examinations, and while permitting passengers of other nationalities to go virtually unchallenged,

he has required that a strict physical examination be made of all Asiatics. He has not only subjected Japanese ladies and gentlemen traveling as cabin passengers to this indignity, but he has extended his rules to cabin passengers, merely touching at Honolulu and bound for this country.

On July 25th, when S. Okabe, the newly appointed Japanese Vice-Consul for Honolulu, arrived in port, both this gentleman and his wife were subjected to this humiliating ordeal, to their great indignation and distress. At the same time this zealous quarantine official, passing over European travelers, laid his iron hand of authority on Miss Inai and Miss Nobuchi, two Japanese young ladies of aristocratic family, on their way to the United States to pursue their studies. Miss Inai is now in New York, and Miss Nobuchi is in Pacific Grove in this State.

T. Tanaka, Mr. Okabe's predecessor in Honolulu, who recently passed through this city on his way to New York, laid a statement citing these abuses before the local consulate, and the Japanese residents of San Francisco, embracing many wealthy merchants and men of independent means, are greatly stirred up over the matter. It will be recalled that during the bogus plague scare in San Francisco last year Dr. Kinoyun, then United States Quarantine Officer here,

made a gross error in including the Japanese with the Chinese in an absurd order forbidding them to pass in or out of the city. While the most polite nation in the world, the Japanese have great national pride, which was touched to the quick by this discrimination. The matter was taken up by the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo and an apology exacted from this nation, which was afterwards supplemented by President McKinley's apologetic reference to the blunder in his message.—Chronicle.

Relict of Brigham Young

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, widow of the late President Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, died today, aged 80. Mrs. Young was stricken with paralysis a few days ago while visiting her daughter near Great Falls, Mont. Mrs. Young was born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1821 and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement, following the small band across the continent to the Valley of the Salt Lake. She was married to Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death became the wife of President Brigham Young. She had for years been prominent in church work. There are now but four surviving widows of the famous Mormon leader.

Stackable Receives Instructions.

A copy of a letter sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco from Washington, was received yesterday by Collector Stackable which has reference to the Treasury Department regulations of May 25, 1900, regarding certificates which accompany manifests of goods manufactured abroad and shipped again from Hawaii to the United States. Goods were formerly shipped under the following regulation:

"Merchandise not the growth, production or manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands when shipped therefrom to the United States must be accompanied by a certificate from the chief officer of the customs at the port of shipment, stating the date of importation of the merchandise into Hawaii." The certificates required under this rule are not now necessary as the certificate was merely intended to show whether such goods had been shipped into Hawaii between July 7, 1898, and June 14, 1900. Hawaii not having been a foreign country since July 7, 1898, according to the De Lima vs. Bidwell decision, such certificates need not accompany manifests.

MANILA IS BECOMING AMERICAN

Now the New York of the Whole Orient.

MANILA is the New York of the Orient," said Edward Eugene Easton, of Washington, D. C., who is one of the company in the Doric on his way back to the United States, after a trip around the world, which has included a stay in the Philippines. Mr. Easton has given some of his impressions in the form of articles in the magazines, and will add to this everyday history of the country, after his return to his home. He continued:

"The entire round of life in the Orient has been changed by the appearance of the Americans in such numbers as have been traveling since the war. Prices have gone up at least 50 per cent. Whenever an American sees anything he wants he gets it; whenever he hears of anything he wants he goes to see it. As a result all along the main traveled roads there has been an advance in the prices of even the necessities of life. In the 'rickshaws and the most common of curios to such an extent that the old residents comment upon it in every city one enters from India to Japan."

"The most popular man in Manila is Judge Taft, and while it is of course too early to foretell what will be the result of the civil government now being established, I believe that it will surpass expectations. Already the people are taking up American customs and it will be only a short time until they are fairly well Americanized. The courts are being organized and the people are finding that they are free and are becoming satisfied in consequence. The greatest effect of the army scandals is outside of the Philippines. In the treaty ports the English, Germans and French say: 'That is your American army,' but to the Filipino there is little at which to wonder, as he is accustomed to such things from long association with the Spanish officers."

"English will soon be the language of the East. The order that Spanish is to be the language of the courts in the islands for five years will have little effect. The people are taking up the language of the soldier very rapidly. Even now, where there is difficulty in the native or the Chinese understanding the dialects of the different provinces it is customary for them to exchange ideas in pidgin English. This is to be noticed all over the East, and it will be only a short time until the language has become the one in which the business of the country is transacted."

"As yet the business in Manila has not been organized according to the best ideas, but this is because of the great amount of it which has been done. It will not be long until the trade of the East will be dominated to a great extent by the transactions at Manila, and it now seems probable that the great houses will have their branches there, and will control their Chinese and Japanese business from that city."

"Japan is in a peculiar condition, with the great war indemnity spent in public works, and with a standing army and navy which is a great drain upon the resources of the nation. The nation is just as proud as ever. It has an army which is the wonder of the world, as shown by the attention paid to it while in China, and during the negotiations for the recent loan when a proposition was made that the nation put its customs under the direction of an administrator as China has done, the suggestion was not given any consideration at all; it was peremptorily turned down."

"The prestige of the American in the Orient has been greatly increased by the appearance of the soldiers in China, where they were seen to be the best of all the allied forces. Trade is good, and the American importations are increasing."

The Camera Barred.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The greatest annoyance and trouble to foreign tourists continue to happen in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the law against taking photographs anywhere within the limits of the fortification zones. As these zones include very large tracts, mainly upon the chief lines of travel, the practical result is the almost absolute prohibition of the use of cameras by tourists. Artists also will soon find it impossible to exploit the country, as sketching is also placed equally under the ban.

Dr. Cofer's Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Japanese legation has lodged with Secretary Hay a remonstrance against the action of the health officers of the United States Treasury Department, having particular reference to the treatment accorded to the newly arrived Japanese Consul at Honolulu and his wife by Dr. Cofer, representing the Marine Hospital Service in the quarantine branch. The State Department has referred the communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Ruby Hall, claiming to be a San Francisco actress, has reported at Chicago the loss of \$1500 worth of diamonds by her lover, J. J. Drummond, with whom she eloped.

LOPEZ WILL BE WATCHED

Words of Filipino Reported to Generals.

WHEN Sixto Lopez arrives at Yokohama in the Gaelic he will find, if he is careful in observing his companions at all times, that he has a shadow. And if his observations are still acute when he goes on to his home, he will know that he never has been beyond the eye of an agent of the government. The absolute freedom of the language used by Lopez is what has caused the surveillance, and upon his discretion becoming more highly cultivated promises to rest his continued freedom.

The frankness with which Lopez has said that he would continue the fight for "freedom," and the revelation of his opinion that the Filipino would never be content with status as an American citizen, but must be made free in every sense of the word, brought upon him all the wrath of the people here who have been in touch with the feeling in the country at large over such utterances. There is not one of the officers of the United States government who has not felt that the continued freedom of the Filipino might mean that his talk would mean the loss of many lives of American soldiers in the Philippines, as the ignorant of his people are always ready to hang their faith upon any word, and go on fighting if any aid or comfort comes from a fellow.

The publication in the Advertiser of what Lopez calls "the only interview with me in Honolulu," in the issue of Monday last, was the last straw. The utterances therein were sufficient to arouse the ire of army and civil officers, and the result was a conference with United States Attorney Baird, at which all the points upon which action might be had were reviewed. It was decided there that while the sentiments of Lopez were clearly at variance with public policy, yet there was too great a chance that he would be released upon the inevitable writ of habeas corpus, that it was decided that no action should be instituted here. But for the habeas corpus habit perhaps there would have been action taken at once.

With no means to prevent the would-be Filipino leader from going to his home, the attention of those who are responsible for the peace and prestige of the nation here was called to how to keep him from being dangerous when he reaches home. Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., the depot quartermaster here, decided that the authorities on the mainland should be kept informed of the utterances of the revolutionist, and so the mail tomorrow will carry full details of his interview and answers to questions submitted, which have appeared in the Advertiser. The letters are sent to Gen. B. M. Young, commanding the department of California, for the reason that from San Francisco the wires touch all parts of the world and before the Gaelic reaches Yokohama the agents of the United States will know to keep the leader under surveillance. That this will be done is certain, as there is a belief in the United States that the unguarded utterances of Lopez, who declares that he is opposed to fighting with armed resistance now, but that he hopes to keep up the contest, believing that the best friends of the Filipino, and the men most willing to turn the islands back to the native Filipinos, are in Boston, and in his childlike faith believing that the hub of the Union lies on the back bay, may again rouse his countrymen to action. Similar letters go to Gen. Chaffee at Manila.

Meanwhile Lopez thinks that he is going out to his own country to carry on a campaign of education in two ways. He will try and educate his own people that they may have a chance to compete on an intellectual basis with what he is pleased to term the "American invader," and wrest the control of the country from him, with the aid of Boston, and in addition to this home education he proposes to elevate the minds of the American people by means of series of letters from portions of his own country, which will be sent broadcast from the Boston organ of the Filipino enemies of the country. Through this means he hopes to bring the people of the country to a point where they will demand the giving of this archipelago to himself and his friends.

Accompanying Lopez is a friend who is on his way about the world, and who thus has the company of the Filipino to Manila, where he will be the guest of honor during a short stay in the islands. Mr. Fiske Warren is one of the leading business men of the city, and has been interested in public questions for many years. He was the first man in America to run an electric carriage through the streets, and an accident caused by the passing of his machine, brought about the first Massachusetts law providing that every vehicle free to use the streets should be hauled by animal power.

Commenting upon the stoppage of the automobiles here Mr. Fiske Warren said: "It is perhaps interesting to note that at the time when the automobiles here have been put out of commission, the company which has been operating such carriages in Boston should have gone out of business. The company there had an abundance of capital, the papers being for a corporation of \$25,000,000, and yet even with all the money that could be wished there was no chance to make the business pay at all. I was told that the reason for all this was that there could not be secured out of the storage batteries more than one-third of the efficiency which was guaranteed when the ma-

chines were built. I am informed that this was much the same trouble here, though the opinion has been advanced that the continuing hot weather has had much to do with the failure of the batteries. The Boston people said also that the streets were too rough and this had broken down the machines."

WILL BURN HIM AT THE STAKE

A Missouri Mob on the Trail of a Negro Fiend.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—A special to the Star from Warrensburg, Mo., says: One of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in the borders of Johnson county was perpetrated last night at the little hamlet of Columbus, off the railroad sixteen miles north of here. Miss Mary Henderson, aged 40 years, was murdered in cold blood by Will Francis, a 22-year-old negro, after he had assaulted her. The crime was committed at the farm house of Chap Hyatt, Miss Henderson's brother-in-law, a prominent citizen and once a member of the State Populist Committee. Francis, who worked on Hyatt's farm, fled, but is believed to have been surrounded near the woods near Holden. The whole country is up in arms and it is believed that the negro will be burned at the stake.

Miss Henderson was a member of one of the best families in the country and made her home with her brother-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt had gone away in the afternoon, leaving the lady alone in the house, except for Francis, who has been trusted for ten years. On their return about 10 o'clock in the evening they came upon the body of the woman in the yard. A bullet had pierced the skull, just above the left ear; black marks were upon the throat and signs of a desperate struggle were apparent. The alarm was given immediately and the Sheriff at Warrensburg notified. A posse of determined men left for Columbus a few minutes afterwards. Francis had fled before the posse was discovered and thereby proclaimed his guilt. Surrounding counties were notified and this morning a message came from Independence saying that a negro answering the description was being held there. A deputy was sent to Independence to identify him. One negro at Sedalia who answered the description came near being lynched but escaped by intervention of the officers. All of the negroes of the country are badly worked up and are keeping close to their homes in fear of the whites, who are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Francis shot a horse, which was standing in the yard, presumably to prevent its being used to follow him.

Information comes from Holden to the effect that Francis has been surrounded in a dense wood near there. That he will be burned at the stake upon sight, there is not the slightest doubt. A special from Odessa, in the next county north from Johnson, says that it is believed Francis is near there. Miss Henderson, it appears, lived long enough to tell the Hyatt family on their return of the assault and to make it plain that Francis was the assailant. The whole country around Odessa is up in arms, aiding in the search for Francis.

CHINESE MAKE NEW CLAIMS

Fire Commission Gets More Work to Do—Contract Laborer Who Owned Hotel.

Sixteen new Chinese claims were filed yesterday, aggregating over \$40,000. One claim was for \$20,000, by Sing Lo, for a stock of merchandise. Wing Man Yuen put in a claim for \$3,052.11, Ching Kee & Co. for \$4,803.85, and Cheong Yan Company for \$2,750. Carlos O. Long filed a claim for \$3,500 for two buildings. The estate of Ke-kip put in a claim for \$2,300. About sixty Japanese claims were heard by the court of fire claims yesterday.

R. Miyazaki testified that he lost \$1,192.40 by the fire. He said he had been running a hotel and shooting gallery, and before that he was working on a plantation under contract. On cross-examination it developed that he had borrowed the money to start the restaurant from his brothers, who were also contract laborers. He became a little mixed under the sharp questioning, and it developed that they had two or three different sets of brothers. This claim had already been cut down from over \$5,000 by the Japanese Consul.

HILO TO HAVE NEW YEAR RACING

A race was to have taken place in Hilo last Sunday between Fierri and Merrill's Faust. The distance was six furlongs. Bob Burns is training the latter horse. Socialist has been fired and blistered, and his leg is now said to be all right. An Olia racing man is reported to be willing to match Carter Harrison Jr. against Virgie A. at six furlongs, for \$1,000. The same man would like to have Aggravation in and make the match for \$300 a corner.

There will be racing in Hilo on Christmas and New Year's day, as usual. The Hilo Mercantile cup will be run for again. This trophy has to be won twice before becoming the property of any individual owner. Harry Evans' Billy McCluskey has one leg in the cup.

A cup, value \$150, will be hung up by the Hilo executive for a race between Weller and Socialist. There is a possibility that Weller may be raced on the San Francisco tracks this coming season.

A Japanese baby was drowned at Wailuku last Wednesday.

SOUTH AMERICAN ROW MAY HAVE WIDESPREAD EFFECT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No official advice has been received respecting the insurrection in parts of Colombia and Venezuela since the brief report of the arrival at Colon of the gunboat Machias, but the officials are not disturbed by this absence of reports.

It may be stated in view of the report that our Government intends to intervene, that the Government will adhere strictly to its well-established rule of non-intervention. Nothing but an interruption of isthmian traffic, which the United States is pledged to keep open, or a threatened injury to American interests could induce the Government to interfere.

Fortunately the asphalt controversy is not now an active factor which would promise to sharpen the issue between the United States Government and thus complicate the differences arising out of the insurrectionary disturbances.

REVOLUTIONARY FORCES MOVING

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A revolutionary force of 2,000 men has pushed its way over the border from Colombia into Venezuela, says the Colon correspondent of the Herald. This force, the correspondent hears, is to aid in the overthrow of President Castro. When it is said, his downfall is accomplished, a similar plan will be followed in Nicaragua.

Trouble is imminent on both the eastern and the southern boundaries of Colombia. Troops have been rushed in both directions, and the frontiers of Venezuela and of Ecuador are lined with armed men, ready to advance at a moment's notice.

No secret is made of the threatening attitude of the Colombian authorities. They assert that the revolution here has been enabled to continue only by the aid of the Liberal Government of the neighboring republics, and that to insure peace at home it has become necessary to inaugurate a war of foreign conquest.

It is assumed here that Ecuador would join with Venezuela in any movement against Colombia—the two Liberal Governments standing united against

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

There was barely a quorum at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, and aside from the presentation of the monthly reports, very little was done. The members present were Drs. Sloggett and Moore, E. A. Mott-Smith, and Fred Smith.

Executive Officer Pratt read a petition from Kahula, a woman at Molokai, in which she asked that her husband be allowed to join her, as she was ill and needed his companionship. In her letter she stated that her hands were so sore that she couldn't do her ironing and washing, and that she was unable to go after her rations. Action was deferred until after the visit of the board to Molokai.

The same action was taken in regard to a complaint from three lepers, of the fact that Superintendent Reynolds had diverted their water supply for two nights a week in order to irrigate the taro lands. Complaint to the superintendent, they said, had been made without result.

TRIP TO MOLOKAI

The trip to Molokai is to be made in the James Makee, in which there is accommodation for thirty-five people. It was decided on motion of E. A. Mott-Smith, that aside from the regularly invited guests, preference should be given to fathers and mothers and sons and daughters of persons at Molokai.

A list of twenty-three has already been prepared, and Dr. Pratt will pick twelve from the thirty-five applications on file. The boat will leave at 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The party as made up so far is as follows: Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Oliver, J. D. McViegh, F. J. Testa, Advertiser, Bulletin, Republican, Star, Ka La O Hawaii, Aloha Aina.

FOR JAPANESE TO COME HERE

Imperial Government's Restrictions on Immigration to Be Removed.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Aug. 27.—David Healey, United States Immigration Commissioner at this port, today received official advice from Washington that the Japanese Government intended shortly to authorize a new system of wholesale immigration to Hawaii and the United States. A few days ago the Japanese Minister at Washington, Kogoro Takahira, called upon the officials of the Immigration Bureau and informed them that the Japanese Government intended at once to change its recent policy of restricting emigration from the land of the Mikado. It is proposed immediately to allow a large number to leave as laborers on the sugar plantations in Hawaii and later for the United States.

The Japanese Minister was informed at Washington that no contract system could be put into force, but that good immigrants from Japan would be allowed in the States the same as from other countries.

D. J. Sullivan, convicted in San Francisco of the forgery of Police Judge Canbani's name to an order for bail money, has been sentenced to six years at San Quentin.

PROGRESS OF PUNAHOU

Bright Outlook for the College Year.

"The outlook for our new year is very good," said President Smith of Oahu College. "There will be fifteen or twenty new students, not counting the members of the Preparatory graduating class, and the indications are that we shall have more students than we had last year in every department of the school. Some of the new students are from the States, and they seem to be pleased with the announcements of courses contained in the new catalogue. We have had very encouraging recognition on the part of Berkeley and Stanford, on the basis of the re-organized courses of study, and we shall all try to maintain the advantage thus gained by consistent effort and methods throughout the school. At last the ground is broken for the new Preparatory building, to be located at Punahou. The building will be the most beautiful and best equipped Primary and Grammar School building in the islands. It will accommodate, without crowding, about 400 pupils, will have all the modern conveniences for school work, including domestic science, manual training, etc. The work in domestic science and manual training will be carried on with temporary equipment, however, as we hope in another year to break ground for another building to accommodate this work for the entire institution. The new Preparatory building is to have, on the second floor, a large assembly room, with seating capacity of 600 to 1000. The contractor is under agreement to finish the building by the first of April, so we shall probably be able to use it for the last term of the year.

"The new teachers, Mr. Bailey and Miss Ridgway, have arrived, and they will doubtless undertake their work with great enthusiasm. The outlook for athletics is much brighter than we thought it would be. New material is coming in, and Mr. Bailey comes to us fresh from 'Varsity track work. His ideas are good and up-to-date, and his work with the boys will be strong.

"In general, the work for the coming year will possess many features that will commend themselves to the public. The newness of the situation has somewhat rubbed itself away, and we hope to be free to do many things that lack of time and strength made it necessary to leave undone last year. More attention will be given to public exercises, lectures, entertainments of a wholesome sort, etc.

"But we do need some new quarters for boys and teachers at Punahou! The new Oahu College catalogue, which has just been published, certainly deserves more than passing attention, both because of the thorough and systematic form, in which exhaustive information concerning this institution has been given, and because of the neat and attractive make-up of this booklet.

It will be found instructive to peruse its pages to anyone who has a special interest in Punahou, but not only this. Anyone who is interested in the problems of modern education will gain much of value by ascertaining how Oahu College is training young men and women, as well as boys and girls, to become good citizens. Perhaps the following passage, taken from this book, will show better than anything else what the aim of this institution is: 'Oahu College is a Christian, though non-sectarian, school. While the courses of study are organized in accordance with the best educational standards of the times, the chief aim of the school is not intellectual attainment, but rather character, of that type essentially demanded by the Christian Gospel.'

It will be well to bear this passage in mind while looking through the book, as it will be seen from both the description of the courses of study and from the general arrangements connected more especially with the life itself, that this idea is the red thread running through the whole plan.

After giving a list of the faculty, with a short sketch of previous positions and work of each, a very interesting historical sketch is given, covering the history of the college from its very earliest days. The beginning of this sketch, which gives the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the Sandwich Islands Mission May 12th to June 18th, 1841, is interesting. The rest of it, which is an extract from an address given by President Dole on the occasion of the dedication of Punahou Hall in 1896, gives the general outline of the history of the college since 1841.

The conditions for admission and excerpts from the college statutes are hereafter given, whereupon follows the prospectus of the courses of study. In this chapter will be found a fund of information on many educational subjects, and it will be seen from it that the college is fully on a level with the best institutions of its grade in the States.

The next chapter is devoted to more general information, the first section treating of the character of the institution and giving an explanation of its aims as well with regard to the religious as to the intellectual side. Thereupon follows a description of the college grounds, the general surroundings of Punahou, and the climate there. The college bldg., art collection, scientific apparatus, library, boarding department, expenses, scholarships, etc., come next in the description, and the catalogue closes with a list giving the names of scholars. The splendid pictures, giving views of the scenery and different buildings, as well as interiors from the college, also deserve very favorable mention.

NOTHING LIKE OIL

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

"This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel." "What possible connection is there between the two?" "It's practically having words over nothing."—Philadelphia Times.



Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead? Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food. When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair. If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, \$5.00 in Morocco, 7.50
Postage, 25c. Extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Tarran's Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1662, or P. O. box 143.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is done at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, And Colds. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Unequaled For Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Catarrh, Croup, Night Cough, And All Pulmonary Disorders. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection." Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

Oahu College will open September 16.

CABLE TO COME NEAR

The Fanning Line Would Solve Problem.

With a cable passing within 220 miles of Hawaii, unless Congress displays more interest in the matter than heretofore, these Islands will still be as far away from the world as ever. The presence of the Britannia, fresh from surveying the bottom of the sea preparatory to the laying of the Pacific cable, has aroused interest in communication, and there are those who see in the proximity of the line a probable remedy for the local isolation.

Should there prove to be any further delay in the American cable across the Pacific, without doubt there will be impetus given to a plan for the laying of a cable from Hawaii to Fanning Island, for the purpose of connecting with the British cable there. This would mean the expenditure of about a half million dollars, as the cost of such a cable would approximate \$700 a mile, and the shortest distance between the landings would be close to 700 miles. The placing of a cable under the circumstances would involve only the matter of the raising of the money and the arranging with the British authorities for a connection at Fanning Island.

Those objections which have been urged to a landing of the British cable here, on account of the strategic necessity for stations on British soil, would not affect such a plan, as there would be no possible objection to a mere landing of a connecting cable, which would be entirely at the mercy of the authorities on Fanning Island. The cable would be in no way connected with the through line and could be used only with the consent of the British agents there, who might if they would refuse transmission of any cablegrams in case of trouble. But the great difficulty would be that such a line of cable would not pay expenses and any portion of the fixed charges as well, for the business would not be sufficient.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, who has been connected with cable matters here for a decade, can see no reason why there should be any possible objection to a cable connection being made. He said last evening: "The trouble would be in getting money for the construction of the line, for there would be little chance for the cable to earn dividends. This is the opinion of such a cable expert as Gen. Scrymgeour, who told me in 1890 that he had been considering a cable from San Francisco here, but that there seemed no chance to earn operating expenses. This was with a necessity for a cable ship at each end of the line in view, which might not be the case if the British cable would have a ship at Fanning Island for repair service."

"There might be some arrangement made with the company putting down the cable for its being laid at a great reduction of the actual cost just to get the connection, for it would be a valuable one. There are many ways in which the cable would be valuable to Hawaiian interests, not the least of which would be the fact that there would not then be necessary a long term contract for sugars, but with cables there would be a transfer of the market from the mainland to the beach here and the sugar would be sold on board the bottoms of the buyers, at the current rates of the day."

"I believe that the company to construct such a cable, if it ever were to be built, would of necessity have to be a local one, though the British company might have stock in the corporation. The United States might object to the landing of a cable of any other power upon its soil, as was the case when the French cable from Martinique was to be landed at Jersey City. An injunction was sought but was not obtained because the company was really an American one. When the Spanish war broke out the fact that the cable company had made this contention was brought up again and the use of the cable could not be protested, though an endeavor to stop it was made by the French minister, who quit when he saw the papers in the original case."

"The feasibility of the plan seems certain, but the advisability of it may be questioned. It would be a hard matter to finance such a project, for I do not believe there would be any earnings directly, for some time, in excess of the expenses."

MUST TAKE TIME ON ASYLUM MATTER

What has been done and what remains under way furnished texts for the discussions of the Executive Council yesterday morning. It was a long session, as the Governor had to catch up with the loose ends of public business which he had dropped when going away for his health.

The most important matter under discussion was the difference as to locations between the Board of Health and the Department of Public Works, over the Insane Asylum and the quarry and rock crusher. The matter was discussed at length and was left for the future consideration of Superintendent Boyd.

As a result of this disposition of the matter Superintendent Boyd wrote to the Board of Health acknowledging the receipt of the communication on the subject, and advising that it would have his future attention. It was understood that the matter was to be taken up for further consideration next

BOYD BOOM FOR CONGRESS IS SPROUTING ON HAWAII

"I see that the people of Honolulu have begun talking politics, preparing for the next campaign," said the Early Riser. "It seems to me to be premature."

"That depends on circumstances," said Mr. Loebenstein. "There was not time enough last fall to accomplish what was intended so that it is better to begin early and avoid the rush. There's a lot of things to be done in a campaign and even though nothing is done at once matters may be talked over. The death of Mr. Ewaliko will necessitate a special election in the event of the Governor calling an extra session. This election for Hawaii does not materially interest Honolulu; it is in this district that the people should begin to think about what is to be done. Unless the Republicans organize better than they did last fall, they will be 1, 2, 3, out the next time the polls are opened."

"I'm not much in favor of long engagements or long campaigns," said the Cheerful Liar, "but I guess we should think a little about a successor to Mr. Wilcox as delegate to Washington."

"It's a good thing that lights on Superintendent Boyd for that important place," said Mr. Loebenstein. "And the remark was such a surprise to the guests at the board that they dropped their sinkers and the sea in one of the paintings on the wall fell back to allow the effect to pass over. There seemed to be an impression existing that the speaker had an eye on Mr. Wilcox's chair for himself. "You need not look at me that way," continued Loebenstein. "Jimmie Boyd is popular with haole and Hawaiians alike, and I believe he would make a good successor to the present delegate. Mr. Boyd is a Hawaiian thoroughly in touch with the people of Hawaii and their wants. As Superintendent of Public Works he is what was formerly known as Minister of the Interior, and he has shown that he can handle a pneumothorax with the same ease and grace that the average society lady does the stakes in bridge whist. His promotion was not only just but it was in the nature of propitiation. The idea that a Hawaiian should not represent the territory in Congress has been expressed so often since Mr. Wilcox's advent that it is almost a cliché. He has shown that he is not a blockhead or disaster will result. I believe that Mr. Boyd is the logical successor to Wilcox; he is bright and intelligent, and he is not a simulacrum. I hope you follow me."

"Anybody could do that proposition," said the Cheerful Liar. "All you have to do is to make it plain. Mr. Boyd is all right. He has been so many years in his department that he knows every road and every place where a road is needed in these islands, and knowing this much he knows where federal improvements are needed. I wouldn't be surprised if he knew when the last coat of paint was put on the postoffice. Mr. Severance says it was before Joe Marsden left here for Hamakua, and that's about twenty years ago. I have no doubt if we could send him to Washington he would get, among other things, an appropriation of funds for slicking the building up a bit. Wilcox is a nit; if you ask him a question he throws in a Desartian attitude expressing deep thought and looks wise and then answers your question with aole wau ike, and you leave him reeling. He seems to have learned something through his associations in Washington, but when the people voted for him it was not with the idea that they were sending him to school. Federal buildings are needed here, and the only way we can get them is to have a man in Congress who will work for them."

"They may campaign and talk politics all they please," said the Kicker, "but when the time comes the Hawaiians will get in and vote for whom they please; they are as clannish as the haole when it comes to politics."

week, which will give Mr. Boyd time for investigation before recommending action. He said that there would be no decision at once, as he would have to look into the question further than was done last week, and that when the testimony was all in there would be no trouble in reaching a decision. This would not be done however on the statement of the board without full consideration. He said it would cost \$100,000 to move the asylum and half as much to take away the rock crusher with the consequent loss of the use of the quarry and the loss too of the valuable material which is taken out of it for the roads.

Mr. Boyd outlined his course in the coming trip which he and Assistant Superintendent Campbell will make to the other islands of the group. Nothing will be decided as to the course to be pursued in making improvements until the report of these officials has been made to the Executive and then the plans for the spending of the moneys which are expected to come into the Treasury will be made.

A wholesale liquor license was granted to Macfarlane & Co. for Honolulu, Hawaii.

An exchange of lands was recommended for the widening of Richards street. John F. Bowler will take a lot on South street in exchange for a slice off his property on Richards.

15,000 Sacks of Flour Here.

The threatened famine here in food staples vanished yesterday morning with the arrival of the four-masted bark Olympic from San Francisco. A quick passage of sixteen days was a significant fact to the merchants of Honolulu, as had the vessel been three or four days more on the trip, certain food supplies, such as flour and feed, would have been short, and the prices would undoubtedly have mounted upward. Of flour, there is a plenty on the bark, 15,000 sacks having been brought here. She also has 8,000 sacks of feed, and 850 sacks of bran. When the news of the Olympic's arrival off port was announced, a large number of merchants and others interested in ascertaining the extent of her cargo, repaired post haste to the wharf to meet her. The first question asked of Captain Gibbs was as to the number of sacks of flour he had with him. A general expression of relief was expressed when he told them the joyful news.

The flour was divided up among H. Hackfeld & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Washington Mercantile Company, Henry May, and Walters & Waldron. Large consignments of general food stuffs also arrived, raising the threatened famine in many lines of food supplies.

It comes to an election or anything else in which they think they can win a point by sticking together. Boyd is liked by the Hawaiians, and as it is their vote that swings the election he would probably get in. I am satisfied on one point and that is: no haole can go as delegate until more of them are here to vote. They talk about all becoming Republicans but that doesn't amount to much. They might say they would join the Democratic party, and the result would be the same—they will vote for who they please. We all remember how they shouted for Sam Parker the last time, and how they voted for Wilcox."

"Politics don't bother me half as much as some other things," said the Early Riser. "I would rather study and learn how to keep the Porto Ricans and others out of my chicken yard than to go to Congress or say who would go. I hate to bring a pullet from the egg to the broiling stage merely to have some fellow come along after I have gone to bed and lift it, but that's what I am experiencing in these days. Take it in Olan and the people do not have adequate protection. There is a policeman at Keauau and another at twelve miles, which is but three miles distant, and from there to the Volcano House there is no one, and yet there are almost as many Porto Ricans camped at Mountain View as at Keauau. The thing gets tiresome when a man cannot send his children to a neighbor's house a hundred yards away without their being held up by a lot of Portuguese and Porto Rican hoodlums."

"You should establish a house of learning for them and educate them in the way they should go," said Mr. Loebenstein. "Do not forget that those people are now Americans and that each has a vote, under certain conditions, and you may want him to exercise his right of franchise to suit your plans. There are certain inconveniences and annoyances which one must suffer comfortably in order to attain certain ends; you must treat them as voters, not as if they were Paradoxurinae."

"I don't know exactly where this Porto Rican labor question is going to end," said the Kicker. "They were brought here to work on certain plantations. Many of them quit work at the places to which they were assigned and must be employed elsewhere and secured it. Now the planters have decided upon a plan that prevents their getting work on a plantation unless they can show their discharge papers. Men without these occasionally find good places and when told to get their discharge papers, go after them, only to be told that if they want work they can have it, but they cannot get their discharge papers until they have worked long enough to discharge their obligations. If the place is not congenial to them they will not stay, and become wanderers, tramps, and finally worse in order to keep starvation away from their doors. You cannot blame the planters for their efforts to hold on to their human property and you cannot blame the men, whose interests are allied to the sugar industry for refusing to employ them under the circumstances. I suppose when the men have worked out the expense of bringing them here that they will be allowed to go where they please."

"It may turn out to be a case for the United States courts," said the Cheerful Liar. "In fact, I already know of two cases where people are not obliged to work at any one place, they have the right to get work where they can; and if a boycott is used against them or the people who employ them, the authorities may have to take up the matter. It was surely not the intention of the authorities at Washington when they permitted these people to leave Porto Rico, that they were to become tramps and highwaymen. Their position and that of the planter is rather peculiar, and it is hard to say how it will end."—Hawaii Herald.

SWELL HEAD IN CHICKENS

Editor Advertiser: I was pleased to read in Monday's issue a letter from Mr. Horner on "sorehead" of chickens, in which he advises hot salted water as a cure. Mr. Horner kindly refers to Mr. Jared Smith, but does not quite understand what that gentleman is doing. Mr. Smith is trying to find the cause of a disease in the bill of chickens and not the remedies for curing such, several remedies being already well known, as kerosene oil, water, carbolic acid, a mixture of kerosene oil, cedar oil, blue stone, carbolic acid and lard. I presume Mr. Horner includes in his "sorehead" three distinct diseases. There is the thin scab around the eyes of very young chickens, caused by vermin. This is cured by rubbing lard under the wings of the mother hen. It is prevented by keeping the chicken pens clean and putting a little tobacco water on the setting hens. A second disease is a thick scab on the bill, which often spreads to the eyes. It is caused, I think, by bad blood, and the chicken catching cold shortly after leaving the brooding hen. I am however, experimenting, and I will let the public know when I find out the cause.

Mosquitoes, poor blood, vermin, mange, dry feed, "something in the ground," hot climate, want of green food, want of good sand, etc., are not the direct causes as some people suppose. They may weaken the chickens, cause bad blood, etc., and so help to develop the disease. The usual remedies cure this disease if applied by skillful hands in time.

A third disease of Mr. Horner's "sorehead" is a swelled eye, usually in hens, caused mostly by eating cold and may be caused by vermin. In this, bathe with warm water and apply lard. I thank Mr. Horner for his public spirit, and you for space.

Yours,
R. LAW.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa. U. S. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

TO PRESS DEMANDS

British Claimants Move to Push Matters.

Claims of citizens of Great Britain for compensation for arrest and detention during 1895 will be pushed with vigor. The committee recently appointed by the claimants has completed arrangements with former Judge W. L. Stanley to take up the cases where they were left by the death of the late Paul Neumann. The papers have been transferred to the new attorney and the preparation of the cases will be taken up as soon as possible. In November Judge Stanley will leave for his former home in England, and it is thought that while absent he will prosecute the matter of the claims before the two governments.

It is very probable that the matter of these claims of British citizens will have reached the stage of arbitration very soon. Some months ago the British government took up with Washington the matter of such disposition of the cases, where it had been left by the annexation of these islands to the United States. The matter is now under consideration by Secretary of State Hay, and perhaps the next mail may bring the decision of the government as to submission. What this decision may be cannot be forecast, as there are other matters of claims between the two governments which may be brought into the controversy and thus complicate the local situation.

The cases which were brought to the attention of the government first were those of J. B. Johnstone, Charles E. Dunwell, James Brown, Lewis J. Levey, M. C. Bailey, F. H. Redward, Thomas W. Rawlins, Arthur McDowell, F. Harrison, C. W. Ashford, G. Carson Kenyon, Edward B. Thomas. To these was added that of W. F. Reynolds. Later the cases of Brown and Johnstone were withdrawn. Other cases were brought, including that of Edmund Norrie, through the Danish Consul, which like the British cases, is still in abeyance, and it is understood will be handled by the same counsel. In the matter of Dunwell, the case being of different nature from the others, he being a witness detained by the government, it was considered wise to settle the matter and the legislature passed an appropriation of \$3,000 in settlement of his claim, which was accepted and the issue closed.

Should the offer of arbitration be accepted by the United States government it is understood that the cases would be heard by the representative of some monarchical European nation, and this is not relished by some of the men with claims. There may enter into the consideration of the proposition all the steps taken by the Republic of Hawaii in this matter, and these will show that the arbitration of the cases was then broached and the annexation to the United States was all that prevented something definite being done three years ago.

The contention of the republic, that there was no ground for any of the claims, has not been altered since annexation. The correspondence respecting the causes has gone on even up to this spring, and that no decision has been reached by this government is thought here to be due to the existence of other matters between the nations, which still may delay final action.

McGorry—"I'll buy yez no new hat, d' yez moind that? Ye are vain enough ahirldy." Mrs. McGorry—"Me vain? O'm not! Shure, O! don't t'ink meself half as good lookin' as O! am."

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$600,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Chas. M. Cooke, President
C. H. Jones, Vice President
C. H. Cooke, Assistant Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 1,000,000
Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,900,000
Total reinsurance companies 43,850,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of Biliousness, Headache, Stomach complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukui Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

D Will Keep I S N F E C T I N E

And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.

Fort Street.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Domestic \$1.00

Per Month, Foreign \$1.25

Per Year, Domestic \$10.00

Per Year, Foreign \$12.50

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 8.

Recruits are wanted for Chinese mission work. This would seem to be an opening for Mrs. Nation.

If martial law is actually in prospect at San Francisco, as some of the rumors say, the beginning of the end of the great strike is near.

The anxiety of our machine contemporaries to have Judge Estee coincide with Judge Gear in the constitution and flag theory is only equalled by their fear that he will not.

If any one thinks that the rice and taro fields, because of some movement in the water, do not breed mosquitoes, it is a sure sign that he has never been compelled to sleep in their neighborhood.

If the Pacific Cable company will run a branch cable from Fanning Island to this port it would prove a useful feeder for the main line and might come in handy some day even for imperialistic purposes.

The arrival of the Olympic ends all immediate fears of a flour and feed famine, but in view of the continuance of the strike at San Francisco the discreet citizen will lay in an extra supply of things he may need.

The strain between France and Turkey continues but it does not carry much of a threat to the peace. France is offered enough to withdraw her army from Constantinople but fighting is quite another matter.

The way is shaping itself to get plenty of Japanese free laborers for Hawaii. Progress is being reported at Washington and Tokyo and results will soon appear, as is believed, in a marked increase of coolie immigration.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," quotes Sixto Lopez. Very likely. But what has that got to do with the Philippine question? Nobody proposes to keep the Filipinos voiceless in their own tax concerns.

Judge Little may be credited with industry. He has made hours for his court which expedite business. In these days when trial judges take long vacations under pay for the sake of doing private business of politics, it is refreshing to find a Judge who shows the effects of hustling serum in the blood.

A HARMLESS AGITATOR.

We do not regard the effort to bind the Oriental field hands into a Labor union as practicable and trust that the planters will not listen to any propositions from the agitator, "Col." Lake, should he make them, looking to the cessation of his efforts. This man Lake used the title of Doctor when he was here before and would probably be able to call himself a Field Marshal in case the planters should think it worth while to contract for his absence. But if he stays he can do no harm and money given him would be thrown away.

The Japanese are individualists in their work except when they form little companies for investment, and they have shown no tendency to enter unions on any large scale. They do not want to tie up part of their earnings in a defense fund; and the Japanese are so much under the thumb of their home government that they could not carry a strike to the extremes which white laboring men essay, and which are essential to success, fearing to incur, thereby, the displeasure of their authorities. Whenever emetics have occurred on the sugar estates among Japanese coolies the Imperial Consul General here has promptly interfered and made a settlement. Japan wants its laborers to be a help rather than a hindrance to the development of this country, knowing that if they should become obnoxious, the value of Hawaii to Japan as a place to take surplus labor and thus relieve a dangerous congestion at home, would soon be abated. Should "Col." Lake or any other agitator succeed in putting the coolies in a rebellious frame of mind the Consul General would, we believe, soon undo his work. But for reasons stated we think he can get no influence over them whatever.

The Chinese have shown some capacity and inclination to form unions and get up strikes; but they are shrewd enough not to let themselves be made the catspaws of white rivals. They would not go into any scheme to make a wage schedule that would keep them from their favorite resort of underbidding. No one knows better than they that if wages were equal they would get no jobs that white men could do. So much for skilled labor. Then again to organize rice planters into a union would merely mean that other Chinese and Japanese would have to pay more for their staple food and this would soon put an end to unionism there.

Finally the planters have it in their power, if worst comes to worst, to draw so heavily upon the supplies of field labor now becoming available abroad, as to submerge any attempt at a combine among others. Once there are more laborers in the vineyard than there are grapes to gather high-wage propositions must fail.

So, on the whole, "Col." Lake is not likely to bother anybody very much, unless it be with importunities.

A LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Los Angeles and San Diego have let some excellent chances slip during the present strike to do business with Honolulu. For a long time past this city has been an open market for staples such as Southern California produce, and up to the arrival yesterday of the Olympic there was an actual famine in some essential supplies. A shipload of flour and feed would have been taken at high prices at any time during the month of August and we do not doubt, that such a consignment would find ready buyers during the month of September. Had a cable been laid orders would doubtless have gone, long before this, to the Southern California ports.

We should think that commercial wisdom would suggest to some of our merchants the propriety of doing a regular business in certain lines with the Southern emporiums. Strikes and lockouts are always to be expected in San Francisco; but the walking delegate is not the monarch of all he surveys at Port Los Angeles and San Diego and the people there are so solicitous for sea trade that they would not tolerate any capricious interference with ocean commerce. We doubt that they would stand unofficial meddling of any kind. This being true they are more dependable sources of supply in certain lines than San Francisco, or the Sound ports. In good years they could give us heavy supplies of hay, grain, potatoes and desirable livestock; and in every season an ample invoice of canned wares. It would surprise some of our people to know how much commercial territory Los Angeles has taken away from San Francisco. Not only has the orange belt metropolis captured the trade of Arizona and of its own great territory but it has invaded the San Joaquin almost as far as Fresno. It can meet San Francisco on the latter's own ground; and there is no reason to think that it would find itself handicapped in competition here.

The lesson of the present strike is to extend and diversify Honolulu's commercial connections. We are doing something with the Sound country but the interest there is so much enlisted in Alaska that Seattle and Tacoma jobbers do not bother themselves to please us. But Los Angeles and San Diego, if given the chance, would tumble over themselves and each other in trying to get our trade. It might pay to encourage that propensity.

CHINESE LABOR.

The decision of the Supreme Court, vesting in Congress the control of Territories, makes it possible to get special legislation for the admittance of Chinese labor to these Islands. Whether there is any probability that such a course will be taken by Congress depends upon the fate of the broader proposition to amend or modify the Exclusion Act. If the influence against Chinese labor are strong enough to sustain the Geary law as a whole they will also be strong enough to prevent the introduction of Chinese here for special purposes.

Those who are seeking more Chinese for Hawaiian field labor would strengthen their case at Washington by urging the proviso that none of the intended immigrants nor any others of their race should be permitted to engage in the trades. The American voter does not care particularly if Chinamen till his fields and hew his wood. He is not cut out for a peasant and he does not want his son to be one; but he does object to Oriental competition in skilled labor. Whatever his reasons may be, the soundest economic principles sustain him. The highest duty of the State next to self-preservation, is to keep its citizens busy and contented, not by direct aid or employment, but by so shaping its economic affairs as to increase and diversify all the legitimate means of public industry and give the willing man or woman a chance. To import cheap skilled labor is to lessen the chance of one's countrymen, who are entitled to the right of way in return for the contributions they make to the defense and support of national institutions. The same would be true of unskilled labor except that it has now become a choice, not between Americans and foreigners so much as between one kind of foreigner and another. The rough and hard work of the Eastern States is mainly done by Italians, Hungarians, Poles and the riffraff of other European countries. Between these and the Chinese—a people whose industry and integrity are proverbial—a choice is easily made. If the latter crowd out the beetle-browed ruffians from the slums of Europe, the rioters, strikers and criminals who are dumped on our shores with every incoming ship, the better for American institutions.

So far as these Islands are concerned the prosperity of every white man here would be enhanced by the introduction, with the trades restriction noted, of 5000 Chinese field hands per year for a term of years. The newcomers would steady the labor market, reduce the peril of strikes, be peaceable and industrious. The welfare of the Islands calls for them and Congress could do Hawaii no better service than to permit it to bring them in.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

We are much of the opinion that, irrespective of the rock crusher issue, the insane asylum ought to be moved beyond the limits of the city. We take the same view of the Queen's Hospital, though that, of course, is a private institution, and can stay or go as it pleases. As for the asylum it was originally put a long way from town because of the wish to get for its inmates the benefit of rural quiet. Altitude was also desirable in this climate, but the question of roads intervened and a location on the level had to be taken. With the lapse of years the town began to encroach upon the asylum and now a considerable number of people are living in its vicinity. More are to come. This must make the site less and less desirable.

Supt. Boyd is of the opinion that the asylum would do well to sell its present location for the large sum it ought to bring and put up modern structures on public land further out. An ideal site might be had just behind and a

trifle above Punchbowl—a place of cool air, quiet and magnificent vistas—ideal in case that it would not be in peril also of encroachment. There are sites on the lower slopes of Diamond Head and far up the Nuuanu valley on the high rise at the foot of the precipitous ridges. The insane would be better off there than where they are now detained. The issue seems to be: Shall the asylum be removed to a more healthful place where better buildings can be had or shall the only convenient and suitable rock quarry, used to get material for street-making, be abandoned? If the former, money will be made by the sale of the present site and the chances of the recovery of insane patients bettered; if the latter, the cost of giving Honolulu acceptable streets must be greatly increased and the area of street improvement correspondingly lessened.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although the Danish West Indian Islands are not needed so badly as they were, the United States may well buy them at the stated price, \$3,500,000, to avoid trouble about them later. It would be embarrassing if Denmark, failing of a customer here, should offer the islands to another European power. The United States, unless prepared to play the role of the dog-in-the-manger could not object to such a transfer; and to permit it might lead to the establishment of another fortified foreign outpost near Bermuda or Santa Lucia in or near North American waters. So, at \$3,500,000, it would be cheaper to buy.

The people of the Danish possessions are anxious enough to get in. Their vote in favor of the move, a generation ago, was pretty nearly unanimous. Since then they have been living from hand to mouth, their little industries prostrate for the want of an American market. Latest reports indicate that if the Stars and Stripes are raised over St. Thomas and St. Croix the inhabitants will greet them with the loyal enthusiasm which such a sign of prosperity to come might be expected to attract.

With Denmark's islands under our flag the control of the great waters washing the southern shores of the United States, the Eastern shores of Central America and the northern coast of South America will be chiefly in American hands. The insular owner next in interest will be Great Britain and after her France and Holland. But between them the Anglo-Saxon race will command the sea.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

The Advertiser has the word of responsible people on the Doric that its story of the mission of the German officers on board is based on actual conversation (in vino veritas) overheard and carefully taken down.

That the story will be denied goes without the saying. The more truth there is in such an expose the more certain are denials to come.

It is significant that these officers are going to look carefully into the loyalty of German-Americans. The Berlin War Office, in case of hostilities between the Kaiser's Empire and the United States, would rely very much upon German-Americans—and do it, we believe, in vain. So far as we have observed newly-arrived German immigrants, they are strongly affected by the socialistic spirit which abhors Imperialism, and while in deep sympathy with the Fatherland have no love for its scepter and throne. Where such men have acquired property they are Americans first and Germans afterwards and their sons and daughters are not Germans at all. Those who hope to acquire property and are working to that end would naturally protect the soil that gives them their only chance in life. So on the whole the German-American population could not be depended on to give much aid and comfort to a German foe, whatever exceptions there might be in individual cases.

However, we wish the officers a pleasant trip. They will find a single State among the American forty-five which could absorb the German empire and have 51,122 square miles to spare; they will find an American population 75 per cent greater than that of Germany and a wealth as ample as that of England and Germany combined; natural resources which could not be exhausted by a century of war and a people who can muster 16,000,000 men of fighting age; a greater proportion of whom are dead shots than can be said of any other people save the Boers.

When our friends the German officers confirm these facts they will be in shape to submit to the German War Office a report that it sadly needs.

It is pleasant to note that Hawaii continues to be quoted abroad. Eastern papers are saying:

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Hawaiian delegate to congress, was made indignant because the captain of the steamer Oceanic stopped her from having a hoohey-coohy dance in the saloon of his vessel for the amusement of the passengers. The captain, who had seen the dance in its native haunts, insisted that it was immoral, but Mrs. Wilcox took issue with him on that point.

And yet we sometimes wonder why respectable home-seekers do not tread upon each other's heels in an effort to acquire a residence in fair Hawaii.

If Congress will not consent to put a duty on coffee for the United States it might be induced to do it for Hawaii. Whether such a move would be popular here we cannot say; the law would indirectly tax all coffee drinkers in Hawaii for the support of coffee-growers, but at the same time would be in direct accord with the acceptable tariff policy of the United States. Under the recent insular decisions there can be little doubt that a special Hawaiian tariff could be lawfully framed.

John M. Creed, of Berkeley, Cal., a veteran of the Civil War, applied recently for a pension, and found that a woman in Ohio, posing as a widow, had been drawing his pension for many years. She is actually the widow of another John M. Creed, who, however, is not entitled to a pension, not having been in the war. It is believed that the pension was obtained by the

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large,

inflamed, burning, itching, scaling

patches and cause intense suffering.

It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of

the humors on which this ailment de-

pends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the

promise. It is positively unequalled

for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The stable keepers on Maui are short of feed.

There has been a great number of

lunatics in Waialuku the past week.

Laborers are now working at clearing

off land on the Tantalus road.

The band will go to Kaula on the

steamer Mikahala at 5 o'clock Thurs-

day afternoon.

Contractor Burien has completed

the building of new teachers of Wa-

luku kindergarten.

Dr. Greenfield, of Honokaa, was

thrown from his horse last Friday, and

fractured his right leg.

B. F. Dillingham leaves for the Coast

in about two weeks on plantation and

Hilo Railroad business.

Kawalaoho Seminary opened for the

fall term Tuesday morning. Forty-

eight new pupils were enrolled.

The steamer Oregonian may arrive

here next Monday with a cargo of 5000

tons from New York and San Francisco.

The transport Sumner will sail for

Manila, via Honolulu, on September 12,

and will remain in Philippine waters.

A social dinner was given at Waialuku

the first of this month. The Ka-

hului Railroad employees were all present.

F. H. Hayden, of Lanai, is in

town. He may possibly make arrange-

ments for a sale of his share of the

Island of Lanai.

Hakalau mill, in Hilo district, has

finished grinding the season's output

being 10,514 tons. The mill will be

closed until December 15th.

Alfred P. Ryan, the old-time boat-

builder, is lying seriously ill at his

home at Waikiki. His brother was

summoned from Hilo yesterday.

The ship Benjamin F. Packard,

which is on her way to Honolulu from

Norfolk, was spoken on July 15, in lat-

itude 11 north, longitude 23 west.

Oahu College will open on September

15th. Catalogues have been placed for

distribution; at all the bookstores,

where they can be had for the asking.

Property taxes for 1901 are now due

and payable to the assessors of the

several districts. Same will become

delinquent after the 15th of November.

David Unanue, at one time a promi-

nent boat athlete, was taken to the

hospital for incurable last night. He

is suffering from a severe attack of

pleurisy.

There were one hundred deaths re-

ported during the month of August.

During the same period there were

thirty-seven marriage certificates is-

sued, and thirty-six births reported.

The Kona Sugar Company is to ex-

tend their railroad six miles. This will

be a stationary narrow gauge line with

heavy rails. It will receive loads from

temporary tracks and overhead wires.

C. S. Desky has bought a 3000-candle-

power marine searchlight in San Fran-

cisco. He will install it on Pacific

Heights, where it is expected to light

up the scenery at night as far as Pearl

Harbor.

The Anti-Saloon League is sending

out purpose cards, with the intention

of having people pledge themselves to

refuse any amount of from five to a

hundred dollars, to be collected quar-

terly in advance.

The Myrtles had four six-oared crews

out yesterday afternoon, as well as a

shell crew. The Healanis had two six-

oared crews out, and the harbor in the

vicinity of the bathhouses presented a

very busy appearance.

Wade Thayer, the attorney, left on

the Kinu yesterday for Hilo and Pa-

aua, Hawaii, for the purpose of at-

tending to the sale of the stock of C.

T. Amana, who has been adjudged a

bankrupt by the United States District

Court.

The portrait of the late Paul Neu-

mann, which Mr. Theodore Wores has

been working on lately, is now com-

pleted. The Pacific Club committee,

who ordered the picture, are delighted

with it because of its excellent like-

ness to the deceased jurist.

Captain Fuller, John Oudekirk and

Mr. Dyer, are to place the valuations

on the respective properties of the

Inter-Island and the Wilder steamship

companies. When their report is ready

the stockholders and directors of both

companies will discuss the advisability

of a consolidation.

The board of general appraisers have

just reversed a decision made by Col-

lector Stackable, placing "Arabic" un-

der the classification of paint, owing

to the high duty on paint an appeal

was made, with the result that the col-

lector's decision was reversed on every

point. This decision is important.

The transport Sheridan was scheduled

to sail from San Francisco for Manila

via Honolulu on August 31. The Warren

will follow the Sheridan, but no date had

been set. She will carry several hundred

school teachers. The Sumner at present

in dry dock, will remain at San Fran-

cisco for several weeks longer.

Thirty-two native mechanics who

have been working on the new mill at

Spreckelsville, returned to Honolulu by

the Kinu. They were on a strike,

having made a demand that they be

paid \$12 a week, instead of \$10. They

state that the Japs were paid \$15.00 a

day, and as they themselves did much

more work than the Japs they wanted

wages in proportion. It is said that

a number of Japs have also stopped

working, after a fatal fall of one of

their number from a roof. They want-

ed higher wages because of the dan-

gerous work. In both cases the de-

mands were refused.

Andrew Cox, the sheriff of Waialua, who recently had the stirring time with Keoloha, the murdered, was in town yesterday.

Rapid progress is being reported on Oahu and Puna plantations. Puna expects to plant 800 acres of cane for crop 1902, and the work on fifteen miles of road will soon be begun.

It is said that in case the Wilder and the Inter-Island steamship companies consolidate, local merchants, not interested in either of the companies, may form a competing line in order to prevent a rise in rates.

At Oahu the new mill will soon be completed. The Oahu cane now being ground shows about seven tons to the acre. The management and the agency of Puna plantation has passed over to the B. F. Dillingham Company.

On August 25th twenty-three sailing vessels and steamers, engaged in island trade, were in San Francisco. Most of them were tied up owing to the strike. The schooner Mary E. Foster and the Coronado were the only ones with sailing dates set. These two were billed for the 31st and the 25th of August, respectively.

A banquet is being planned by the local Odd Fellows, to be given at the Moana Hotel on the evening of October 15, which promises to be one of the biggest functions ever attempted in Honolulu by the order. The Pacific Rebekah Lodge is also commencing its preparations for a dance, to be given at Progress Hall on October 31.

The Gaelic passed both the China and the Ventura, when she was three days out. She left San Francisco a day late, owing to the strike. She made the run in six and one-half days. The China was passed at 7:22 and the Ventura at 9:15. They were about fifty miles apart, so this shows that the Ventura was gaining slightly on the China, as they left Honolulu about four hours apart.

A Japanese contractor in the employ of Wilson, the contractor, at Waialua, went far up the gulch to call on some friends last Sunday, and has not been seen since. As it is known that he was in the habit of carrying his savings, amounting to \$200 or \$300, on his person, it is thought that he has been waylaid, killed and robbed by tough Japanese who live in the gulch.

On exhibition in the window of the National Cash Register Company's agency is a seven-bank cash register, built to order for the Oahu Sugar Company's store. This register was designed by Mr. Fred T. P. Waterhouse, and is the only one of the kind in existence. The register issues coupons to the employees, and is a great labor saver in handling hundreds of accounts.

Louis Kenake has made a complaint to the police about

VIEW ROADS ON HAWAII

Public Works Men Prepare for a Jaunt.

SUPERINTENDENT of Public Works J. H. Boyd and Assistant Marston Campbell will leave on their tour of the island of Hawaii in the steamer Kinau, September 17th. They will be gone from this city for a period which may extend to four weeks, though the itinerary which has been prepared provides for three weeks of hard work in the covering of the various roads and other improvements which are proposed throughout the big island. Upon the results of their tour will hang all decisions as to what public works are to be prosecuted.

The trip of the Public Works officials has for object a thorough investigation of all the works now going on or proposed and as well the investigation of the route of the Kohala-Hilo railroad. As preparatory to the full accomplishment of their labors all road officials, prominent citizens and persons who are interested in road and other improvements, have been unofficially invited to meet the officials while on the tour. This will make it possible for the Superintendent to get at the ideas of the people of the various districts as to the proposed works, which are of vital importance to the community. In each district which is to be visited, appointments will be made as soon as the two men arrive on the island and find that their work may be arranged. For this reason the dates which have been set down now may be changed in so far as they are not absolute after the first ones, for there may be conditions arise which will make exact compliance with an itinerary impossible.

Leaving in the Kinau Tuesday, September 17th, the first stop will be at Mahukona the following day. From the point the trip will begin in actuality, in that the comparative comfort of a steamer, even in the channels, gives way to a buckboard. The route to be followed will be the main road about the island. There will be digressions to look into the route of the Kohala road, and two days will be spent in going over the roads and looking into the proposed new lines of communication. These include roads from Kapaa to Mahukona, Honokane to Kapaa, Waialeale to Kauhuhu, Kihoni to Honouliuli, Mahukona to Puhue, Puhue to Kauhuhu and Kauhuhu to Puhue.

VARIETY

IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list.

Hose	Breeding Cages
Sprinklers	Parrot Cages
Dust Pans and W. W. Brushes	
Brushes	Whisk Brooms
Dusters	Hand Bellows
Paint Brushes	Hunting Knives
Floor Brooms	Butcher Knives
Cash Boxes	Kitchen Knives
Axes	Monkey Wrenches
Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	Family Meat Saws
Picture Hooks	Butcher Scales
Curry Combs	Spring Balances
Machine Oil	Family Scales
Shoe Blacking	Bird Cage Springs
Silver Polish	Carpenter's Rules
Sapolite	Harness Soap
Chamois	Harness Blacking
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Shaves	Family Cleavers
Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
Ice Saws	Tea Strainers
Butcher Saws	Chandeller Hooks
Cane Knives	Squeeze Brushes
Ice Tonges	Tobacco Cutters
Cork Screws	Axle Grease
Can Openers	Tape Measures
Harness Oil	Shelf Brackets
Sponges	Scrubbing Brushes
Coffee Mills	Upholstering Nails
Hammers	Washing Ammonia
Call Bells	Horse Brushes
Scissors	Wire Door Mats
Screw Drivers	Bird Cage Hooks
Tacks	Hooks and Eyes
Ice Picks	Fruit Presses
Grass Shears	Pruning Shears
Bird Cages	Shoe Brushes
	Family Grind Stones

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON ARE ALIGNING THEIR WITNESSES FOR NAVAL INQUIRY



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.



REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The list of witnesses prepared by Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, and transmitted to Admiral Schley yesterday, was made public by Captain Lemly today. It does not purport to be a complete list, but includes the principal witnesses who will be called by the judge advocate. The witnesses whom Admiral Schley has asked to be summoned are not included in the list. The list is as follows:

Rear-Admirals—William T. Sampson, Robley D. Evans, Francis J. Higginson, Charles S. Cotton, Henry C. Taylor.

Captains—French E. Chadwick, Caspar F. Goodrich, Charles D. Sigbee, William C. Wise, Francis A. Cooke, John H. McCalla, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, Robert M. Berry, John I. Hannum, retired.

Commanders—William P. Potter, Richard Wainwright, Joseph G. Eaton, Newton E. Mason, Seaton Schroeder, Giles B. Harber, James M. Miller, Lewis C. Hellner, Alexander B. Bates.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Sidney A.

Staunton, Nathaniel R. Usher, Albert W. Grant, Albion C. Hargison, William H. H. Southerland, William H. Schuetz, Temple M. Potts, Alexander Sharp, Jr., Lieutenants—Charles C. Marsh, Spencer S. Wood, Victor Blue, James G. Doyle, Charles Webster, John Hood, Charles H. Harlow, Charles W. Dyson, Kenneth McAlpine.

Captain William C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., Lieutenant, Jr., grade, Ernest I. Bennett.

Ensign Henry G. Austin, Acting Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell.

Chief Quartermaster Nielson Anderson and others.

The list of court witnesses to be called by the Judge Advocate throws considerable light upon the lines of testimony which he will seek to adduce before the court. Admiral Sampson, as commander-in-chief of the fleet, of course, heads the list. Then follow the captains of all the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign with the exception of Captain Clarke, of the Oregon, and Captain Phillip, of the Texas, the latter having died since the war. Evans was in command of the Iowa, Higginson of the Massachusetts, Cotton of the Harvard, Taylor of the Indiana, Chadwick of the New York, Goodrich of the Newark, and the scout St. Louis, Sigbee of the St. Paul, Cooke of the Brooklyn, McCalla of the Marblehead, Jewell of the scout Minneapolis, Folger of the New Orleans and Barry of the Castine.

Hannum (retired) was chief engineer of the Brooklyn. Commander Potter was the executive officer of the New York; Wainwright was in command of the Gloucester, Eaton of the Resolute, Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; Schroder, executive officer of the Massachusetts; Harber, executive officer of the Texas; Miller, commander of the Merrimack; Hillner, navigator of the Texas and Bates, chief engineer of the Texas. Lieutenant Staunton was Sampson's chief of staff aboard the New York; Usher was commander of the Erie; Grant was aboard the Massachusetts; Hodgson was navigating officer of the Brooklyn; Southerland was in command of the Dolphin; Schuetz

was aboard the Indiana; Potts, aboard the Massachusetts, and Sharp was in command of the Vixen. Captain Dawson was commander of the marines aboard the Indiana. Lieutenant Marsh was on Sampson's staff. Wood was commander of the torpedo boat Dupont; Blue was aboard the Vixen; Doyle and Webster were on the Brooklyn; Hood was in command of the Hawk; Harlow was executive officer of the Vixen; Dyson was engineer of the Texas, and McAlpine assistant engineer of the Brooklyn. Lieutenant Bennett was on Sampson's staff, Ensign Austin was aboard the New York, and Boatswain O'Connell and Quartermaster Anderson were on the Brooklyn.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate General Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case.

TRYING TO MAKE A BASIS OF PEACE FOR STEEL STRIKERS

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Probable peace for the striking steel workers within ten days was the interesting topic in strike circles here today, but nothing definite could be learned. President Shaffer said that in the face of gains made by the strikers he would not back down from his original position.

The steel officials reiterated their previous statements that no overtures for peace had come from the strikers and that the strike could only be settled by the return of the men to their places.

The peace proposition sent out by President Shaffer to the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association for their approval previous to presentation to the United States Steel Corporation by the representatives of the National Civic Federation lends color to the peace rumors and the provisions of the plan were being discussed by the strikers at Lindsay and McCutcheon's works today.

The proposition provides for a provisional scale not to be signed for this plant, leaving recognition of the union open. The men stated that they were prepared to return to work tomorrow under these conditions. They stated that all they would require will be that the Amalgamated scale be paid and that union men be allowed perfect liberty and no discrimination.

Notwithstanding the reports that all preparations had been made, the tin plate mill at Denzler did not resume this morning. It was reported that 200

Kaohoe, and \$500 for a line from Hoopuloa to Miloli.

In this part of the island there will be some attention given to the selection of a site for the landing which will be necessary in view of the sugar interests which are growing. There is proposed a line of railroad around this coast and much will depend upon the selection of the port. The points which are to be considered are Kailua and Nae-poopo.

This will permit the officials to close their tour and return to this city at least by October 12th.

The Philippine War.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the heavy rains, active operations against the insurgents in the island of Samar have been temporarily suspended.

Captain Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry has been engaged with Gonzales in Batangas Province. It was at first thought that Malvar, the insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few

machinists and helpers went back at the works of the National Tube Company, but this is denied by the strikers. Wheeling dispatches today say that nothing is known of the alleged conference of labor leaders said to have been held here recently to devise a plan to settle the steel strike and the story is believed to be without foundation.

President Shaffer at noon again denied the persistent reports of early settlement of the strike.

"There is nothing in the peace talk," said he. "I have denied these rumors often enough to make the people believe it."

Reverting to the Wheeling story, he said: "I do not know what unconcerned parties are doing but it will have no effect on us."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement, in which he says:

"The agreement reached between the men and the operators in 1900 amounted to an increase of \$25,000,000 annually, for two hundred thousand men, secured at an expenditure of \$300,000, which is a bigger dividend than the Standard Oil Company or the Morgan banking company ever paid."

"At the April convention, at an expenditure of \$3,000, concessions were granted amounting to an increase of \$7,000,000 annually."

Filipinos were captured and two Americans were wounded.

More Money Needed.

The Japanese Boarding School has been making good progress during the past six months, but is still in need of funds. Its receipts for six months were \$190.35; its disbursements \$148.55, leaving a deficit of \$41.80. The deficit shown in the last previous report was \$159.85. A circular says:

"A cause of the financial difficulties is that we are supporting poor children. Six of them are being supported free of charge and two are paying half rates, owing to the poverty of their parents. I hope our kind-hearted friends will lend a helping hand for these poor children, and assist us in our financial difficulties."

Prince John Ghika is to marry Miss Hazel Singer, granddaughter of the American sewing machine man. The daughter of I. M. Singer all married princes while his widow became the Duchess de Cases. Another member of the family is the Princess Edmond de Polignac.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS CRITICALLY ILL

To Undergo a Surgical Operation Which May Result Fatally.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Abram S. Humphreys of Hawaii is lying in a Chicago hospital in a critical condition. He was en route to Hawaii from Washington, where he had made answer to charges against him, when taken sick. The strain of several months of worry caused a breakdown in his health and makes an operation, which may prove fatal, necessary. It will be performed some time this week.

Judge Humphreys first gained prominence from his participation in Republican politics in Mississippi. Six years ago he went to Hawaii and at once took part in the revolution which finally resulted in the formation of the republic. He is 55 years of age.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Abraham S. Humphreys' race half around the globe to vindicate himself in the eyes of his associates in Hawaii has been interrupted in Chicago. He is now lying in a hospital preparing for an operation which physicians say will probably result fatally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The formal charges preferred by members of the Honolulu bar against Judge Humphreys, who is now in this country, were received at the Department of Justice today and forwarded at once to Attorney-General Knox at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Attorney-General Knox has returned to the city, presumably to take up, among other things, the charges which have been preferred against Judge Humphreys of Honolulu.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle. For it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Hays Holds On.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Post-Dispatch today says: A telegram from Charles M. Hays, president of the Southern Pacific Railway, to a St. Louis friend, announces that he has not yet resigned his position as president of the road, and that at present he has no idea of doing so.

IN WORLD OF SPORT

Record of Events on Flood and Field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—On the authority of a member of the New York Club it is stated that unless the Constitution can make a better showing the captain and crew of the Columbia will be substituted for the present company on the defender, Captain Barr, when asked about a report that the crews of the Columbia and the Constitution were to exchange places, said he had heard nothing of such a plan.

"Columbia," he said, "is in splendid condition, and it would be hard to improve her. I have no doubt she is faster than two years ago—how much faster it is impossible to say. The reason for her increased speed is the perfect fit of her mainsail."

On August 22d the Columbia gave the Constitution a good sound beating around the Seawanhaka triangular course.

On August 24th the Columbia defeated the Constitution for the eighth time.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been sent from England to wager on Shamrock II.

The Boston yacht, Independence, has been broken up.

Shamrock II is said by New York experts to be a wonder. She made a remarkably good showing in her first trial spin. The challenger carries her great sails easily, and points very high. She is remarkably quick in all her movements, and is conceded to be a most dangerous cup contestant.

At Readville, Crescens lowered the track record by three-quarters of a second. He also broke the world's record of final quarters, by trotting the distance in 0:29 3/4.

The \$10,000 2:25 pace, at Readville, was won by Frazier in three straight heats. Best time, 2:11 3/4.

At Readville Borlana won the 2:05 class trot, equalling his record of 2:07 3/4. The Duke of Portland's William III won the \$10,000 Hurst Park Lennox stakes, defeating Volodyosky, the Derby winner. The distance was a mile and a half.

On September 9th The Abbott will go against the world's trotting record, held by Crescens.

Two New York bookmakers bet large sums on telegraphic request of Alonzo Whitehead, Funds were alleged to have been in deposit in a bank. The operators prepared to collect \$40,000, when the swindle was discovered.

The Western Jockey Club has reinstated all the horses stationed at Kinloch Park, whose horses were outlawed for racing over Turf Congress tracks.

The California Jockey Club will give two jumping races every week during the coming racing season.

Audobon Boy won the Park Brewery \$10,000 stake for 2:10 pacers at Narragansett Park, in three straight heats. The winner made a new record of 2:05 flat. After the race the horse was purchased by James Hanley, of Providence, R. I.

The Twentieth Century Club, of San Francisco, has secured the Jeffries-Rublin battle, which will take place in November.

Percy Quennet, of Milwaukee, and Rufe Turner, of Stockton, fought a twenty-round draw.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 4 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kailua wharf, Maui.

USE KOMEL SODA

AT HOME,

At the Club, at your Receptions and at all Social Gatherings, it is so refreshing. Carbonated by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Office and works, 601 Fort St.
Telephone Main 71.

LOVE WAS TOO GREAT

So Writes Kealoha,
Murderer and
Suicide.

Before firing the shot which ended his own life, Kealoha, the murderer of Maria Kalamake, wrote a lengthy epistle to High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, and "to the whole world."

In the letter Kealoha sets forth the reasons for his mad acts and concluded with a warning to womankind in general against trifling and inconstancy.

He said that he killed the woman and himself because of the great and passionate love for her. According to the letter, he and the woman became engaged to be married on May 25th. After then, on three different occasions, his sweetheart asked him to take her to Honolulu in order that the ceremony might be performed, and backed out at the last moment, after all preparations had been made.

Kealoha writes that Maria and her friends were constantly resorting to Kalamake to make his love for her grow stronger. To quote from the letter:

"Things that were done there at that time were afterwards told to me by the one I loved, and she said the result of the Kalamake was that the gods told her that it would not be good for her to be married to me."

After the third refusal to marry him, Kealoha writes:

"I left Honolulu without seeing the one I loved, but at Waianae she came into the car where I was sitting and began talking to me, but I did not answer her. At Kaena, where my place is and where I followed my trade of fishing, I left the train and got out. My loved one went back to Waianae. I lived alone at this place, keeping all my sorrows to myself, although whether I slept or was awake, in the night or in the day, and in the rain and in the wind, or when the sun was shining, I was always thinking of her and she was before me. I loved her more than any man ever loved any woman, but this woman, after I had undressed many girls, this one humbugged me all the time in every way."

Later on Kealoha and Maria again patched up their differences and everything went smoothly with them until the last of July, when the woman went to Honolulu. Of what took place between them on her return Kealoha says:

"When she came back she acted queer and disgraced me, and I was of course somewhat angry. She did not stay with me, and she acted so queer that I couldn't understand her, and I was very much downhearted and hurt. About this time I began to think of doing what now you know I have done. As I had satisfied myself that she was only getting me to love her and then throw me off, and getting me to love her again and throwing me off, I felt very bad. It isn't right. It is something like a fish biting at a bait and then letting go, and then biting again and letting go, and so on."

The letter concludes with the following warning:

"Go after having read this, my statement regarding my case, I warn all women of all kinds, white or black, that you now see the result of what will happen to you when you trifle with the love of a man. You may think it is smart and that it is fun, but it is very wrong, as you see the result. I have had to do something that is not good. It must be taken into consideration that the one I loved was not stupid, and that she was well educated and had lived with intelligent people, and has been married to intelligent husbands, who are now dead. And this is all due to Kalamake, and I ask the Catholic church to try to prevent people from resorting to Kalamake. The woman I loved claimed to be a Catholic, but she did not live up to the rules, for she mixed up with Kalamake, and has caused me to commit a black deed."

"Although some may say I am foolish to do this and that I could get other sweethearts, as I am a young man, but this is not so for me; I am of a very determined nature, and when I love once I love always. I am 25 years old, but her actions and manners are those of a child. I never heard of a woman of her age doing what she had done, and she has paid the penalty for she will be dead when the black deed is done. It is best for a woman to marry a man to love him always, and to live with him in happiness so that she will then be an ornament to the home, like a hat that is fit for the king to wear."

"With these few words to you women of all kinds, and my love to you all, I cease writing, and I want you to all mourn for me, from Ewa all over the country. I have died owing to the one I love."

"Executed the 29th day of August, 1901, with my seal."

"KEALOHA PAUOLE MAKAAHI"

A postscript to the letter, addressed to the legislature, asking the members to see to it that women be not allowed to trifle in matters of love, reads:

"It is not good that women should do this, for it results in black deeds and is a very wrong thing. I ask the legislature to prevent women from fooling with the love that is in men's hearts and from making men love them just to throw away the love and bring men to commit black deeds as I have done."

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it."

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic from torpid stomach and liver."

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter."

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion."

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvelous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in seeing doctors and so forth."

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup

SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT STRIKE STILL ON

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The water front is still tied up and the end of the strike, which has lasted for more than five weeks, seems as far off as ever. The efforts of various bodies of citizens and of the Board of Supervisors, to bring the employers and the men together, have proved unavailing. While there have been several cases of assault there has been nothing like a riot as yet, but the authorities are on the alert and are ready to cope with any outbreak that may come. It is understood that the military will be called out upon the first sign of trouble.

The Employers' Association admits that the business being done is away below the average of the transactions. The managers for the Employers' fight admit that there are 145 vessels tied up. Many of these are in the coasting and island trade. One wheat ship alone has been able to go to sea since the strike began. There is constant trouble in getting the liners loaded. The Pacific Mail Company has its stevedores, non-union negroes, quartered upon the steamer City of Paris, where they spend all the time. Every gate to the wharves is picketed by the strikers, and any non-union man leaving the docks is attacked and beaten. The only way any of the workmen is able to get into the city is to get away from the dock by boat. One Japanese cabin boy of the Gaelic was beaten so badly that he was laid up for several days.

The statements of the condition of affairs made by the strikers and the employers differ materially. Perhaps the mean might be a fair estimate of the true condition of affairs. The strikers say the number of Federation men out is 12,000; the number working on the front is 800; teamsters working, 300; vessels tied up, 200; percentage of business done, 35. The employers give these figures: Federation strikers, 6,000; men working, 1,700; teamsters, 600; vessels tied up, 145; percentage of business being done, 65.

There are no engaged in the protection of union teamsters and other workers, 653 special policemen, or nearly forty per cent more than the regular force of the city. There are almost daily reports of attacks made upon men who are anxious to work. In the case of twenty-two machinists who were brought west to work in the Union Iron Works, eight refused to work and there were several encounters, one of the special policemen being sent to the hospital. Among the many demonstrations was a parade of the idle men, which brought nearly 10,000 marchers to the streets. It is no thought likely that there will be any change in the situation for some weeks, or until one of the parties to the struggle exhausts its resources.

ing in the river Spey.

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a burning factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$50,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gatling gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Edouard de Rosake has found a voice of marvelous quality in a waiter at Delmonico's. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported for saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Stayton, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The British commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and three other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatzfeldt had forced a compromise and obtained \$5,000,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied. Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Rehearsal.

Miss Adelaide Reddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch law lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago fight.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatzfeldt and the Huntington estate, will get a \$300,000 fee.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the court.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Bartenders' National Union will boycott the cash register, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Dayton, O., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Larson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, a nurse, has died at Havana from yellow fever, which came from a mosquito bite. She was the third victim of the six persons who made the experiment.

The fees of the attorneys in the Fair estate amounted to \$385,000. The court stenographer received \$22,000, and the amount of the estate on which the commissions were computed was \$17,715,649.90.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle believes, will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell.

As head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

The death of Miss Maude Coleman Woods is reported from Charlottesville, Va. She was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan-American Exposition, and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the Board of Awards.

The Home Savings and Trust Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has liquidated its business.

By the sinking of the German steamer Lduh, near Stettin, eight persons were drowned.

Knights Templar are gathering at Louisville, for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation.

A German writer in a Berlin paper says England's navy is far behind all latest improvements.

Three ships from Lynn canal ports brought over a half million in Klondike gold to Seattle.

The National Army Spanish War Veterans met in annual session at Buffalo, N. Y., and elected officers.

Mooreville, Oregon, is threatened by forest fires, which are destroying the best Columbia river forests.

Mrs. Sue Virginia Field, widow of the late Justice Stephen J. Field, died in Oakland Saturday, August 24th.

Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return from Rome, declared he had heard nothing of the making of American cardinals.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, the Klondike boomer, has eloped with his fourteen-year-old niece, and is charged with kidnapping.

T. W. Martin, of Delano, Cal., gave \$5,700 and \$100 worth of jewelry to his fiancée at Portland, Ore., and she and the money disappeared.

Two Mexican whites on the way to the wedding of one of the daughters of the other, were run down by a train and killed at Santa Fe, N. M.

The river steamer Dauntless was rammed and sunk by the Mary Garratt, just below Stockton, Cal., but all the seventy-four passengers were saved.

Earl Russell, serving a term in Hallway jail for bigamy, upon his release will

Master of the Rolls, has been found foot-

ing in the river Spey.

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a burning factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$50,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gatling gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Edouard de Rosake has found a voice of marvelous quality in a waiter at Delmonico's. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported for saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Stayton, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The British commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and three other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatzfeldt had forced a compromise and obtained \$5,000,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied. Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Rehearsal.

Miss Adelaide Reddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch law lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago fight.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatzfeldt and the Huntington estate, will get a \$300,000 fee.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the court.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Bartenders' National Union will boycott the cash register, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Dayton, O., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Larson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, a nurse, has died at Havana from yellow fever, which came from a mosquito bite. She was the third victim of the six persons who made the experiment.

The fees of the attorneys in the Fair estate amounted to \$385,000. The court stenographer received \$22,000, and the amount of the estate on which the commissions were computed was \$17,715,649.90.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle believes, will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell.

As head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

The death of Miss Maude Coleman Woods is reported from Charlottesville, Va. She was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan-American Exposition, and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the Board of Awards.

The Home Savings and Trust Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has liquidated its business.

By the sinking of the German steamer Lduh, near Stettin, eight persons were drowned.

Knights Templar are gathering at Louisville, for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation.

A German writer in a Berlin paper says England's navy is far behind all latest improvements.

Three ships from Lynn canal ports brought over a half million in Klondike gold to Seattle.

The National Army Spanish War Veterans met in annual session at Buffalo, N. Y., and elected officers.

Mooreville, Oregon, is threatened by forest fires, which are destroying the best Columbia river forests.

Mrs. Sue Virginia Field, widow of the late Justice Stephen J. Field, died in Oakland Saturday, August 24th.

Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return from Rome, declared he had heard nothing of the making of American cardinals.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, the Klondike boomer, has eloped with his fourteen-year-old niece, and is charged with kidnapping.

T. W. Martin, of Delano, Cal., gave \$5,700 and \$100 worth of jewelry to his fiancée at Portland, Ore., and she and the money disappeared.

Two Mexican whites on the way to the wedding of one of the daughters of the other, were run down by a train and killed at Santa Fe, N. M.

The river steamer Dauntless was rammed and sunk by the Mary Garratt, just below Stockton, Cal., but all the seventy-four passengers were saved.

Earl Russell, serving a term in Hallway jail for bigamy, upon his release will

Master of the Rolls, has been found foot-

ing in the river Spey.

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a burning factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$50,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gatling gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Edouard de Rosake has found a voice of marvelous quality in a waiter at Delmonico's. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported for saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Stayton, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The British commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and three other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatzfeldt had forced a compromise and obtained \$5,000,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied. Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Rehearsal.

Miss Adelaide Reddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch law lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago fight.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatzfeldt and the Huntington estate, will get a \$300,000 fee.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the court.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Bartenders' National Union will boycott the cash register, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Dayton, O., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Larson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, a nurse, has died at Havana from yellow fever, which came from a mosquito bite. She was the third victim of the six persons who made the experiment.

The fees of the attorneys in the Fair estate amounted to \$385,000. The court stenographer received \$22,000, and the amount of the estate on which the commissions were computed was \$17,715,649.90.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle believes, will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell.

As head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

The death of Miss Maude Coleman Woods is reported from Charlottesville, Va. She was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan-American Exposition, and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the Board of Awards.

The Home Savings and Trust Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has liquidated its business.

By the sinking of the German steamer Lduh, near Stettin, eight persons were drowned.

Knights Templar are gathering at Louisville, for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation.

A German writer in a Berlin paper says England's navy is far behind all latest improvements.

Three ships from Lynn canal ports brought over a half million in Klondike gold to Seattle.

The National Army Spanish War Veterans met in annual session at Buffalo, N. Y., and elected officers.

Mooreville, Oregon, is threatened by forest fires, which are destroying the best Columbia river forests.

Mrs. Sue Virginia Field, widow of the late Justice Stephen J. Field, died in Oakland Saturday, August 24th.

Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return from Rome, declared he had heard nothing of the making of American cardinals.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, the Klondike boomer, has eloped with his fourteen-year-old niece, and is charged with kidnapping.

T. W. Martin, of Delano, Cal., gave \$5,700 and \$100 worth of jewelry to his fiancée at Portland, Ore., and she and the money disappeared.

Two Mexican whites on the way to the wedding of one of the daughters of the other, were run down by a train and killed at Santa Fe, N. M.

The river steamer Dauntless was rammed and sunk by the Mary Garratt, just below Stockton, Cal., but all the seventy-four passengers were saved.

Earl Russell, serving a term in Hallway jail for bigamy, upon his release will

Master of the Rolls, has been found foot-

ing in the river Spey.

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a burning factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$50,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gatling gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Edouard de Rosake has found a voice of marvelous quality in a waiter at Delmonico's. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported for saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Stayton, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The British commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and three other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatzfeldt had forced a compromise and obtained \$5,000,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied. Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Rehearsal.

Miss Adelaide Reddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch law lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago fight.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatzfeldt and the Huntington estate, will get a \$300,000 fee.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the court.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Bartenders' National Union will boycott the cash register, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Dayton, O., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Larson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 3.
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, sixteen days from San Francisco; 5:30 a. m.
Am. schr. Ariel, Slater, twenty-one days from Tacoma; 9 a. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at 4 a. m., with 9,184 bags sugar, 67 bags coffee, 298 bundles bananas, 34 kegs butter, 33 bags awa, 2 bales tobacco, 1 iron tank, 239 bundles hides, 9 pigs, 2 horses, and 307 packages sundries.

Wednesday, September 4.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco; off port at 5 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Eleale, Makaweli and Waimea, at 10 a. m., with 3,196 bags sugar and 30 packages sundries.

Thursday, September 5.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient; 10 p. m.
Str. Hawaii, Berg, from Hilo and Kawaihewa; at 6:30 a. m., with 60 head of cattle and 20 cords of wood.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 5:30 a. m., with 15 head cattle, 1 horse, 5 packages sundries.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 3.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 5 p. m.
Schr. Kaula, for Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.
Str. James Macke, Tullett, for Kapa and Kilauea; 4 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. W. O. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Kanae, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele; 4 p. m.

Wednesday, September 4.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahaina and Kanae; 5 p. m.
Str. Neau, Wyman, for Punaluu; 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahulu; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 9 a. m.
Schr. Rob Roy, for Pearl City; 9:40 a. m.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient; 5 p. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports; 8 a. m.

Thursday, September 5.
Schr. Concord, Mana, for Kawaihewa and Pailolo; 2 p. m.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports; 2 p. m.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kailihai; 2 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Hanalei, Makaweli, Kekaha and Waimea; 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Reporter, Dahloff, for the Sound; 8 a. m.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

Col. Norris May
Sell Kahuku Ranch.

It is reported in financial circles that W. F. Reynolds is at present in Honolulu as the agent for Colonel Norris, proprietor of Kahuku Ranch, Hawaii, for the purpose of disposing of the property. It is noted about that Mr. Reynolds has the deeds in his possession and that negotiations for the sale of the ranch, which once went zigzagging through the local courts, is contemplated. Mr. Reynolds was formerly the owner of the Golden Rule Bazaar in this city, and, after disposing of his interests therein, a couple of years ago, went to the island of Hawaii, where he eventually became connected with the land in question.

It was generally understood among the stock brokers that Mr. Reynolds, when he went to Kahuku Ranch, was the agent of a broker and real estate man of this city, and that while at the ranch he would endeavor to negotiate the purchase of the property. Mr. Reynolds' proposition at that time did not seem satisfactory to Colonel Norris, and nothing came of the attempt. It is said that Mr. Reynolds had financial backing to a certain extent and that the greater part of the deal was to be consummated through the medium of promissory notes. Colonel Norris refused to consider the proposition.

Later on, Mr. Andrade, now an attorney, desired to purchase the Kahuku Ranch and made advances to that end. The sale was about to be consummated when Colonel Norris decided not to sell. J. O. Carter, who was acting as agent for Colonel Norris, then negotiated with Brewer & Co., for the sale of the ranch, when Colonel Norris entered a peculiar objection on the ground that he would not part with his holdings to a "missionary." The sale was repudiated and suit was entered in the courts, which was decided against Brewer & Co. The purchase price at that time was said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Kahuku Ranch is now said to be on the market for considerably less.

Unsatisfactory Edict.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—The Imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign Ministers. A meeting of the Ministers has been called to discuss the edict. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the Chinese punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the Government's voluntary act, prohibiting Chinese subjects from importing arms and ammunition as the country is disturbed by brigands.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE

M. Constans Leaves Constantinople for Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman governments, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Foreign Minister of France, left Constantinople August 26th, the date named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected August 17th and its terms drafted by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, with the approval of the Sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him August 18th. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris August 19th that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 21st telegraphed M. Constans that in view of so flagrant a disregard of the promises the negotiations could no longer be continued, and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On August 23d M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing August 26th as the date of his departure, and as the engagements were still unkept, M. Constans left Constantinople August 26th.

With the departure of M. Constans the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off. Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not to return to Paris.

It was learned today from the best source that the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople in the circumstances is tantamount to a partial rupture of Franco-Turkish relations. The current affairs of the two embassies can be carried on by the Charge d'Affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the Sultan yields to the French demands. The French Government holds that the Sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the long-standing indemnities to the Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week, declined to pay the full amount and offered a reduced sum, which was refused by M. Constans. The Sultan made a final attempt to induce M. Constans to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient express. A court chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in post haste from the Sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising that everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past and that it was for the Sultan to fulfill his undertakings. The French Government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the Sultan to move. It is thought the Sultan will not allow the present situation to last very long.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Monday), August 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Constans. The Turkish government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the trade relating to the quays and the Albanian land seizures. The French Embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims included in the demands made August 11th, and that unless they were conceded before noon M. Constans would leave and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, would resolve his passports. Instead of yielding, the Turkish Government asked for twenty-four hours' delay, and made alternative propositions, which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them. During the absence from his post of M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, who started yesterday for Paris, M. Bapet, councillor of the embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed. By the treaty of Berlin all the great powers of Europe subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman empire. This action was taken to forestall what was conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory, and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances.

Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extreme indicated in the dispatches, each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged, in self-protection, to disregard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century, with a result of disrupting the present Turkish Government.

FLAG COMES DOWN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, August 27.—The French flag was hauled down from over the Embassy of France after the departure of the Ambassador, M. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the Embassy remains here, but there is no Charge d'Affaires. The French Consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests. Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Turkey, which contributed to M. Constans' departure, the Embassy's complaint of vexatious interference with trade.

SULTAN ORDERS GUNS.
VIENNA, August 25.—The Tagblatt today publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople which says the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

ARGUED IN TWO COURTS

Estee and Gear Hear the Habeas Corpus Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WADE RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Judge Gear called up the case of George Wade immediately upon the opening of court in the morning, and it was, in fact, the only matter presented to him during the day. Judge Gear was about to order the discharge without even hearing arguments, after Deputy Attorney General Cathcart had stated that there was no denial of the facts presented, when the latter called the court's attention to section 1674 of the civil laws, which referred to the case at issue. He then read from the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the case of Ah Ol in which it was held that the discharge in habeas corpus cases referred not to the order of the lower court, but to the final discharge. In this case he contended that the order of the lower court was not final. "It appears in the evidence," replied Judge Gear, "that this man had been absolutely discharged; that the high sheriff had released him. The petitioner will be discharged."

The latter developments were much more interesting. A curious crowd followed Wade from the courtroom, in company with Attorney Andrews, to witness the subsequent procedure. At the courthouse entrance Wade was met by Officer Sea with a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder Harry Evans, while he was attempting to arrest Wade after the latter had killed Stewart Gillespie. The prisoner laughed when told that he was under arrest, and remarked: "Oh, that's all right," and started to walk away.

"Where are you going?" the officer inquired. "Don't you know you are under arrest?"

"Oh, yes; that's all right; I want to go into Judge Estee's court and hear the arguments in these habeas corpus cases. I don't want to go back to jail right away."

Sheriff Brown put a stop to any such ideas on the part of Wade, and he was hustled into the patrol and taken back to jail again. He will be given a hearing on the new charge this morning.

BEFORE JUDGE ESTEE.

The argument in the habeas corpus case was continued before Judge Estee all day yesterday. Acting Attorney General Cathcart continuing his presentation of the case. He cited authorities extensively to show that the court had no jurisdiction in these cases. He quoted a decision of the United States Supreme Court wherein a Nebraska law providing for majority verdicts had been sustained.

"But a State is different from a Territory," interrupted the court.

"The United States Supreme Court has never drawn any distinction between State and Territory in questions of jurisdiction," replied the attorney general.

Mr. Cathcart further contended that there were no special circumstances in the case before the court which would warrant the court in not following the general rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cathcart then argued that in dictum by grand jury and convictions by unanimous verdicts were not fundamental rights granted by the constitution, and they were not extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution of their own power. If they were rights, he contended, guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States they would be of as full efficacy in every State of the Union as in this Territory.

Mr. Cathcart quoted United States Supreme Court decisions in support of this view.

Judge Estee said that he believed right to trial by jury to be a fundamental right.

"But the Supreme Court of the United States says it is not a fundamental right," argued Mr. Cathcart.

"Of course, if that is the case, we must follow the law. I was once in a legislative body that passed a resolution that the right of secession was given to the States, and they proved it by the constitution," said Judge Estee.

"I'll stick to the United States Supreme Court decisions in my argument."

"And I'll follow the constitution," returned the court.

Mr. Cathcart will continue his argument this morning, and will be followed by P. M. Brooks for the petitioner.

THE CITY'S HEALTH

Vital Statistics for the Month of August.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The reports of the various officers within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health for the month of August, as presented at yesterday's meeting, give a most interesting summary of the health conditions of Honolulu for the month just passed.

The vital statistics show, as usual, a high rate of mortality for a city of this size, the death rate for August being 2.34 for each thousand inhabitants. Of the one hundred deaths reported, one-fourth, twenty-five, were of infants under one year of age. Eleven more deaths were of children under ten years of age, while only six were of persons over seventy. There were twenty-nine deaths.

The greatest mortality was among the Hawaiians, of whom twenty died during the month. Deaths among the Japanese numbered twenty-three; Chinese, twenty; Portuguese, six; Americans, six; British, three, and other nationalities, two. Of the one hundred deaths reported, there were sixty-seven males and thirty-three females. Nine post mortems were held and six deaths investigated. Deaths were divided by wards as follows: First, twenty-eight; second, ten; third, thirteen; fourth, six; and fifth, forty-three.

Deaths during the month were from the following causes: Typhoid fever, four; whooping cough, two; diarrhoea, four; dysentery, three; syphilis, congenital, one; puerperal septicemia, one; alcoholism, one; malnutrition, two; carcinoma, one; hemorrhagic diathesis, one; tuberculosis, mesenteric, two; pulmonary, eleven; general, two; marasmus senile, one; old age, two; apoplexy, one; brain congestion, five; brain hemorrhage, two; convulsions, three; paralysis, one; beriberi, two; angina pectoris, one; endocarditis, one; valve disease, five; asthma, one; bronchitis, five; laryngitis, one; pneumonia, ten; pulmonary congestion, one; appendicitis, one; gastric ulcer, one; gastritis, three; gastro-enteritis, one; inflammation of intestines, six; perforation of intestines, one; inflammation of liver, one; peritonitis, three; acute nephritis, two; uremia, three; exema, one; suicide, one.

The deaths are further classified: Digestive, seventeen; respiratory, seventeen; urinary, five; circulatory, seven; nervous, fourteen; developmental, three; constitutional, seventeen; dietetic, three; septic, one; venereal, one; diarrheal, seven; and febrile, six. The summarized reports of the various heads of departments are given below:

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

Below is given the report of City Sanitary Officer Tracy of the work of his department during the month of August:

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1901.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health:

Sir:—Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer for August, 1901:

Number of building applications received, 63.

Number of building applications approved, 27.

Number of building applications disapproved, 4.

Number of building applications held by this office, 2.

Number of building applications held by Survey Office, 33.

Number of building applications of previous months approved, 14.

Number of building applications of previous months disapproved, 3.

Number of building applications withdrawn, 1.

Of the sixty-three applications twenty-nine were filed on the last five days of the month, which accounts for the large number as yet unapproved. Of the two held by this office, one is in violation of regulation number 4, and one is as yet uninvestigated.

Cesspools located during the month, 17.

Buildings altered or removed so as to conform with the sanitary regulations, 14.

Examination before, during and after building, 163.

Examination of premises for sanitary reasons, 320.

Certificates for hotel, lodging house or restaurant licenses applied for, 26.

Certificates issued on these applications, 24.

Certificates held for sanitary work to be finished, 2.

Certificates issued on previous application, 8.

Certificates of previous application held for sanitary work, 10.

Number of adults which can by law be held in the buildings licensed, 1085.

Four complaints have been investigated and the nuisances abated.

Nineteen 48-hour notices have been served during the month and sixteen were complied with. In three cases where the owner refused to comply I had the man arrested. All three were convicted, and the first man was fined \$5.00 and costs, the second offender \$25.00 and costs, and the third \$50.00 and costs. Appeals have been noted in the two last cases but I have additional evidence, which I shall use if necessary.

Two builders without permits have been notified to obtain permits, and have done so.

Considerable time has been spent by myself and inspectors in notifying the people along Kailihai stream to cease washing clothes and bathing in the stream. We have watched the stream on several days, but have caught no offenders yet. The reason of this work is that there is no government water in that portion of the valley, and the consequence is that people have been forced to drink the water which others use for other purposes; the result of which is that several cases of sickness have been reported. The whole district is in a very insanitary shape, and I am glad that if a change of districts that an inspector has been assigned to that portion since the first of September.

By taking Inspector Vivichaves out of his district one day a week and sending him out towards Kaimolihili, that district has been gotten into very fair shape, also that portion of Punahou along and above Metcalf Road.

A filthy pond at Kakaako about 100 feet Walkiki of South street, nearly opposite the junction of Halekua street, is a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity, and as the native women who leave the property will neither improve nor sell to those who are willing to fill

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

LOOKOUT!

FOR THE
Pacific Vehicle and
Supply Company's
AD NEXT WEEK.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangewald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 26, 1901. 2391

the pond, I wish the Board would visit and condemn the same.

Respectfully,

C. H. TRACY,

City Sanitary Officer.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3-5 to 5c; centrifugal, 9c test, 4c; molasses, 3-5-10c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 5-7c; powdered, 5-8c; granulated, 5-9c.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting quality, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.